AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

1. (original) A method for producing an exhaust gas purifying catalyst, which comprises the steps of:

preparing a pre-crystallization composition containing elementary components, the elementary components constituting a perovskite-type composite oxide containing a noble metal;

mixing the pre-crystallization composition with a powder of theta-alumina and/or alpha-alumina to prepare a mixture; and

subjecting the mixture to heat treatment.

2. (original) The method for producing an exhaust gas purifying catalyst according to claim 1, wherein the perovskite-type composite oxide is represented by the general formula (1):

$$AB_{1-m}N_mO_3 \qquad (1)$$

wherein A represents at least one element selected from rare earth elements and alkaline earth metals; B represents at least one element selected from Al and transition elements excluding the rare earth elements and noble metals; N represents at least one noble metal; and m represents an atomic ratio of N satisfying the following relation: 0 < m < 0.5.

- 3. (original) The method for producing an exhaust gas purifying catalyst according to claim 2, wherein N in the general formula (1) is at least one selected from the group consisting of Rh, Pd, and Pt.
- 4. (original) The method for producing an exhaust gas purifying catalyst according to claim 1, wherein the perovskite-type composite oxide represented by the general formula

(1) is at least one selected from the group consisting of Rh containing perovskite-type composite oxides represented by the following general formula (2), Pd containing perovskite-type composite oxides represented by the following general formula (3), and Pt containing perovskite-type composite oxides represented by the following general formula (4):

$$A_{1-p}A'_{p}B_{1-q}Rh_{q}O_{3}$$
 (2)

wherein A represents at least one element selected from La, Nd, and Y; A' represents Ce and/or Pr; B represents at least one element selected from Fe, Mn, and Al; p represents an atomic ratio of A' satisfying the following relation: $0 \le p < 0.5$; and q represents an atomic ratio of Rh satisfying the following relation: $0 < q \le 0.8$,

$$AB_{1-r}Pd_rO_3$$
 (3)

wherein A represents at least one element selected from La, Nd, and Y; B represents at least one element selected from Fe, Mn, and Al; and r represents an atomic ratio of Pd satisfying the following relation: 0 < r < 0.5,

$$A_{1-s}A'_{s}B_{1-t-u}B'_{t}Pt_{u}O_{3}$$
 (4)

wherein A represents at least one element selected from La, Nd, and Y; A' represents at least one element selected from Mg, Ca, Sr, Ba, and Ag; B represents at least one element selected from Fe, Mn, and Al; B' represents at least one element selected from Rh and Ru; s represents an atomic ratio of A' satisfying the following relation: $0 < s \le 0.5$; t represents an atomic ratio of B' satisfying the following relation: $0 \le t < 0.5$; and u represents an atomic ratio of Pt satisfying the following relation: $0 < u \le 0.5$.

5. (original) The method for producing an exhaust gas purifying catalyst according to claim 1, theta-alumina and/or alpha-alumina is represented by the following general formula (5):

 $(Al_{1-g}D_g)_2O_3$ (5)

wherein D represents La and/or Ba; and g represents an atomic ratio of D satisfying the following relation: $0 \le g \le 0.5$.

- 6. (original) The method for producing an exhaust gas purifying catalyst according to claim 1, further comprising a preparing the pre-crystallization composition by mixing a solution containing alkoxides of elementary components constituting the perovskite-type composite oxide excluding at least one noble metal with a solution containing an organometal salt of at least one noble metal.
- 7. (original) The method for producing an exhaust gas purifying catalyst according to claim 6, wherein the organometal salt of the noble metal is a noble metal complex comprising at least one of a β -diketone compound or β -ketoester compound represented by the following general formula (6) and/or a β -dicarboxylic ester compound represented by the following general formula (7):

$$R^3COCHR^5COR^4$$
 (6)

wherein R³ represents an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a fluoroalkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms or an aryl group; R⁴ represents an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a fluoroalkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an aryl group or an alkyloxy group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms; and R⁵ represents a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms,

$$R^7CH(COOR^6)_2$$
 (7)

wherein R⁶ represents an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms; and R⁷ represents a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms.

8. (new) A method for producing a catalyst composition, which comprises the steps of:

preparing a pre-crystallization composition containing elementary components, the elementary components constituting a perovskite-type composite oxide containing a noble metal;

mixing the pre-crystallization composition with a powder of theta-alumina and/or alpha-alumina to prepare a mixture; and

subjecting the mixture to heat treatment.